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POTSDAM CONFERENCE REPORTED PROGRESSING

Stalin Absent for Two Days Due to Indisposition—Prolongation of Talks Seen

Premier Stalin has been slightly indisposed for the past two days, but aside from the announcement that his illness is "not serious" all efforts to ascertain its nature have so far been unsuccessful, a Reuters dispatch from Potsdam disclosed on Tuesday, according to a Domei Stockholm report. During the time he remained indoors on physicians' orders, he was restricted of visitors, the report added.

Stalin is 66 years old and he has been in Potsdam since July 17. Since the reappearance of Prime Minister Clement Attlee to resume the Potsdam talks, it is believed Stalin only attended one meeting on July 28.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov took Stalin's place at the Sunday meeting, but there is no official news about the suspension of the talks.

There had been no meeting on Monday, July 30, but Ernest Bevin and his American and Russian counterparts James Byrnes and Molotov met for their usual morning conferences on both Sunday and Monday, it is learned.

The fact that the "Big-Three" had only one solitary meeting and that presumably a very brief one on Saturday night after the British party's return would indicate that the conference had virtually made no progress since Churchill broke it off in order to fly home for the election results although on Monday night the press "learned" that the conference was not only proceeding, but that it was "making satisfactory progress," the Reuters report from Potsdam added.

It is believed, moreover, that a break of nearly a week in the progress of the conference may prolong it well beyond the timetable.

PARIS CONSPIRACY BARED

12 Participants Nabbed in Possession Of Explosives, Firearms

According to a Paris report of July 30 received in Lisbon, the conspiracy organization uncovered in Paris was found to possess a huge store of explosives and firearms as well as large funds. It was disclosed that the warehouse is the largest to be found in recent months.

Twelve participants have already been arrested. Paris newspapers reported that the members of the band belong to the National Liberal Movement and one of them is a member of the Grenadiers and even held a high post as leader of one of the factions of the National Liberation Movement.

Disbanding Allied Air Forces

Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Area, announced on July 30 that it had been decided to disband the Allied air forces in the area, according to a Lisbon dispatch of July 30 to Domei quoting a Rome report. As far as the British unit of the air force is concerned, the change means that it will pass under the command of the British air force in the Mediterranean area. The air force of the combined Allied forces was organized in December 1943.

Canadians Face Trial

According to a London report of July 31 received in Stockholm, the recent demonstrations of Canadian troops at Aldershot in southern England had a sequel today when two Canadian soldiers appeared before a court martial on charges of mutiny. At the time of the demonstration, Canadian troops paid strict attention to what they thought was unnecessary delay in sending them home to Canada.

Catholics Rap Van Acker

According to a Brussels report of July 31 received in Stockholm, Right Wing Catholic members of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies and Senate jointly decided today to oppose Prime Minister Achille van Acker's handling of the King Leopold's abdication which they claim as unconstitutional and highly detrimental to the interests of Belgium.

Australia Satisfied

The Australian Government was described on Tuesday as being satisfied that its protest about not being consulted on the recent Potsdam declaration against Japan by Britain, United States and Chungking has been successful and that in future no major decisions would be taken without Australian concurrence, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Sydney report on July 31.

3 Countries Reach Accord to Remove Reich Steel Plants

According to an Amsterdam report of July 31 received in Stockholm, the Allied military representatives from the Governments of the Netherlands, France and Belgium have reached an agreement by which some of the great German steel works in the Ruhr will be removed to these three countries, it was revealed today by the Netherlands News Agency.

WEYGAND RAPS REYNAUD DURING PETAIN'S TRIAL

General Indignant at Former Premier for Criticizing His Patriotism, Honor

General Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in 1940, appeared as the first of Marshal Philippe Petain's defense at Tuesday's hearing in Paris, it is disclosed in a Paris Reuters dispatch reaching Lisbon. General Weygand had been brought from the military hospital of Val de Gace where he is being detained and entered the court wearing civilian clothes, the report said.

Weygand, who looked very ill and walked with the aid of a stick denied the allegations of the plot between himself and Marshal Petain. He rarely saw Petain he said and when the war broke out he was in Syria while Petain was in Madrid.

In spite of his ill-appearance, Weygand showed astonishing vigor in giving evidence. He began with a forceful attack on Paul Reynaud, Prime Minister at the time of the collapse of France, who gave evidence against Petain last week and was present in the court when Weygand appeared.

"What right has Reynaud to question my patriotism", Weygand asked. "I never had any political ambitions and accepted Reynaud's invitation to take the supreme command without having seen Petain. I cannot understand how Reynaud was too weak to carry the burden alone in May, 1940 when he made the appeal to me and now he attacks my patriotism and my honor."

Weygand who refused the judge's offer to be seated while giving evidence continued his attack on Reynaud stating, "Churchill and Reynaud completely approved my plan of attack." He refuted the allegation that he was the first to demand armistice and declared, "The first time I heard the word armistice mentioned was by the members of the Government at the council of war on May 25. I was fighting and not even thinking of an armistice."

Declaring that the army though badly armed fought to the last possible moment, Weygand stated. "Petain did not tell me we must cease fighting. If he had said so I should not have agreed."

Herriot Testifies

The last witness for the prosecution gave evidence at the trial of Marshal Petain in Paris on July 30, according to a dispatch to Lisbon. It was former Prime Minister and President of the Chamber of Deputies Herriot at the time of the armistice in 1940. Herriot said that at Bordeaux Marshal Petain declared that he was determined not to leave France. Herriot said he told him to stay if he wanted to, but to let the government go to North Africa with Parliament and President Lebrun, Petain agreed, but the agreement was broken.

At the end of the prosecution, about 40 witnesses are expected to be called for the defense. Correspondents said that Marshal Petain didn't look so well and one report said that he has laryngitis.

Pierre Laval Surrenders

Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier who had been interned in Barcelona, landed in Austria and surrendered to the Americans, according to a Domei wire from Zurich quoting a Paris broadcast on July 31. Laval and his wife whose plane was forced back by engine trouble when it left the airfield near Barcelona on Monday made another attempt on Tuesday and succeeded in landing at the Hersching airport near Linz, Austria. They were taken under protective custody by the American army, the report said.

White Heads Air Force

The command of the American Far Eastern Air Force announced on July 28 that the bombing unit operating as part of the 7th Air Force under the direction of Brigadier General Thomas White with headquarters in the Okinawas is one which has deployed from the 14th Air Force in China, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei based on a report from the base where the command is located.

NIPPON BUDDHISTS ISSUE DECLARATION AT MEETING

Many Notables Attend Religious Body's Function to Counter Enemy Ideological War

In order to counter the enemy ideological offensive which was much aggravated with the issuance of the joint declaration on Japan by the United States, Britain and Chungking, and to bolster the Buddhist spirit which binds the peoples of Greater East Asia, the Buddhist Bureau of the Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Association for National Service, sponsored a meeting with the aim of issuing a declaration on behalf of the 50,000,000 Japanese Buddhist followers at 4 p.m. Wednesday, at the Imperial Hotel.

The function was attended by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo, Education Minister Kozo Ota, President of the Board of Information Hiroshi Shimomura, Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and some 200 others representing various Buddhist groups, and Shinto and Christian societies.

The meeting started with the observation of the national group rites, Kokan Maeda of the Greater East Asiatic Buddhist Young Men's Association officiating. Following that, oaths were taken by all those present, led by Ryusen Takanashi, Vice-President if the Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Association for National Service, and an opening address was then delivered by Eikei Sugahara, assistant-head of the Asia Development Section of the Buddhist Bureau of the same Association. The contents of the declaration were announced by Seijun Ando, Vice-President of the same Association and concurrently President of the Greater East Asiatic Buddhist Young Men's Association, following which, Tatsuo Satomi, Director of the Buddhist Bureau of the Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Society for National Service read the declaration.

Addresses were also delivered by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Togo, Education Minister Ota, President of the Board of Information Shimomura and Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan.

The declaration follows:

"We, the Japanese Buddhists, do hereby make this solemn Greater East Asia Declaration to the world public with all the sincerity at our command:

"We, the Japanese Buddhists, for the last three years and more have been prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia standing firm on our age-old moral way, and being inspired by the objective of consummating true and permanent peace in this section of the Orient so as to enable all the nations of the world to enjoy the benefit of mutual prosperity. In contrast, Great Britain and the United States of America still persist in continuing their policy of exploiting the Orient not merely politically and economically but also culturally, in utter disregard of the rightful wishes of the East to forge its destiny in the light of its traditions and civilization. Since such an attitude is derived from their deep-seated democratic outlook which sanctions individual development as the norm of civilization, we cannot but feel deeply concerned over the future welfare of mankind.

"We, the Japanese Buddhists, who faithfully adhere to the precepts of Lord Buddha, look upon all things as one, and so we are ever conscious of living up to that great ideal of Buddhist selflessness. Particularly do we believe that everybody in the world has in himself the essentials of Buddhism as dormant elements; and hence we seek peace and enlightenment for all time, and, at the same time, desire that all peoples on earth, Oriental or Occidental, enjoy the eternal blessings of world culture and civilization."

"Before the War of Greater East Asia started we ought to have pointed out to the British and American peoples in as candid a manner as possible that righteousness and humanity which they had been emphasizing rested on hollow foundations, and that their unlimited appetite for aggression and exploitation was the root cause of never-ending suffering and agony to mankind. And if they could have been made to see the truth of our point of view, a way would certainly have been opened for the insurance of world fellowship, tranquillity and prosperity. It is to be regretted that we failed to attain success on that score.

"The British and American peoples, being influenced by power politics, are acting in conspicuous contravention of the tenets of Christianity which they cherish as their heritage; and, concurrently, they are overtly entertaining the intention of controlling the world to their best advantage alone. This being the obvious fact, we, the Japanese Buddhists, have no other option but to wield the sword of justice in order to eliminate aggression and exploitation, the scourge of human unhappiness. We are prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to that end, and the nations of Greater East Asia are cooperating with us animated by the same lofty ideal, and thus we are trying to reassert that the time has come for the West to look to the East for the light.

"Great Britain and the United States of America are planning the organization of a world security system to maintain international peace and security; but it is scarcely necessary to mention that they are trying to erect that international edifice without solid foundations, because behind the facade of their noble conception lurks the ignoble idea o exclusion and rivalry. If they are really anxious to contribute to enduring peace in the world, they should discard their small self of power politics with the object of fostering the great self of universal concord. The spirit of universal concord underlies the founding of the Japanese Empire and, therefore, it is natural for us to continue to resist the imposition of any designed peace and, simultaneously, work for the promotion of true and last peace. We, the Japanese Buddhists, are prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia even at this critical moment fortified by the inflexible conviction that all the moral and spiritual forces are on our side.

"If Great Britain and the United States of America become conscious of their shortcomings and reflect on their detrimental actions in the past as well as give up their idea of aggression and exploitation once and for all and, furthermore, return to sublime idealism and moral politics to share the spirit of universal concord in common with us, the world, indeed, will witness an unbroken era of enduring peace and happiness."

In view of the intensified enemy ideological offensive with the aim of intimidating the people not only in Japan but in Greater East Asia by resorting to religious measures, the Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Association for National Service has decided to set up a committee to bolster religious activities abroad. The first committee meeting was held at noon on Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel and, matters relating to the actual management, selection of members and others were deliberated.

The committee is to be headed by Sakutaro Asahina, Director of the Moral Education Bureau of the Education Ministry who is to be assisted by 13 members, all concerned with communications and propaganda activities. The committee will contribute articles on religion to newspapers and magazines in foreign languages, or for overseas broadcasts. At the same time, information concerning religious matters overseas will be collected so as to counter the enemy propaganda maneuvers. Thus, with the ideals so expounded out by the Japanese Buddhists' Greater East Asiatic Declaration as a motivating power, the committee will forge ahead for the founding of common prosperity in East Asia through religion.

Supreme Honors Granted Another 5 Units For Gallant Action in Burma War Theater

The issuance of citations to five Units, namely, the Iwabuchi Unit, the Murashiba Unit, the Morimoto Automobile Unit, the Izumidani Special Attack Unit and the Noguchi Automobile Unit, in recognition of their outstanding services in the Burma area since December of last year, by the Supreme Commander in the same area, has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on July 31.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

The Iwabuchi Unit, under the command of Captain Tadashi Iwabuchi, had battled with some 800 enemy troops in the vicinity of a height southeast of Singu since February 26 of this year, killing or wounding more than 200 enemy soldiers beside setting ablaze 13 enemy tanks. Following that, in the Mandalay campaign, the same Unit, in a battle with 300 enemy troops, exacted more than 150 casualties and blasted three guns and three tanks. Despite the loss of three guns and one-third of its troops, the same Unit continued to fight, manifesting the true mettle of Japanese soldiers.

The Murashiba Unit, under the command of Colonel Yukinori Murashiba, engaged in a succession of operations in the Irrawady River area from December 1 of last year to May 30 of this year and, by shattering the enemy attempt to infiltrate into the Japanese position, successfully maintained communications between the headquarters and the first line in the face of constant enemy aircraft fire.

The Morimoto Automobile Unit, led by Captain Kiyoshi Morimoto, faithfully performed its weighty mission of transporting ammunition and combat forces, participating in the Irrawaddy campaign and the Meiktila operation from December of last year to early March of this year.

The Izumidani Special Attack Unit under the command of Captain Tatsuro Izumidani participated in the Irrawaddy campaign, and upon receiving an order to cut off the enemy communication lines and to attack the headquarters, the same Unit sallied forth early in January and for the ensuing three months continuously conducted closing-in attacks against the enemy forces. Though the Unit was made up by only some 60 soldiers, it accounted for more than 500 enemy troops killed or wounded and many automobiles, anti-aircraft guns and ammunition dumps blasted.

The Noguchi Automobile Unit attacked the enemy mechanized corps which attempted to push its drive along the Mingun-Meiktila highway on February 25 of this year, and by repeating furious counterthrusts maintained a heroic stand on the first line. When the fighting increased in fury after March 2 and all shells to counter the enemy tank operations were exhausted Company Commander Lieutenant Shinichi Noguchi and others conducted "human-bullet" attacks against the enemy and after blasting many of the enemy tanks, they met heroic death.

ABOUT 2,000 U.S. PLANES RAIDED JAPAN ON MONDAY

Over 249 Enemy Aircraft Shot Down, Damaged by Japanese Forces on July 28

Latest reports to hand reveal that about 2,000 enemy planes took part in Monday's raids on the Kanto, Tokai and Hanshin areas.

From 7:53 to 11:38 p.m. on Tuesday, six B-29's appearing singly were active over Japan. One of the superforts dropped propaganda leaflets over Tachikawa, Mito, Shibukawa, Takasaki, and Nagaoka.

Areas over which the B-29's passed are: Hamamatsu, Hachioji, Urawa, Mito, Utsunomiya, Takasaki, Maebashi Kasumigaura, the Izu Peninsula, Toyama, Naoezu, Nagaoka, Niigata, Kurishima, Sadogashima, Iida, Okaya, Kofu, Numazu, Sagami Bay, Hiratsuka, and the Boso Peninsula.

A total of 209 enemy aircraft were shot down or damaged by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces on July 28 in the counterattacking battle over the Kure area with hostile deck planes and Okinawa-based aircraft. In other areas, more than 40 enemy planes were downed and damaged.

AID TO CHUNGKING URGED

U.S. Must Help in Developing Its Air Force, Chennault Says

Major General Claire Chennault, outgoing commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China, told a Baltimore Sun correspondent that the United States should take the lead in helping Chungking to develop its air force and aviation industry after the war, according to a Lisbon dispatch Chennault said that China is not only a country where American airmen could gain valuable experience, but also offers employment for the oversupply of aircraft workers in the United States on the termination of hostilities.

Chennault also suggested that plants made idle by contract termination in the United States be shipped to China to form the nucleus for an aircraft industry there.

Chungking Exports Bristles

Chungking will export 20,000 piculs of bristles this year, according to the estimate of the Foo Shing Trading Company. Of this amount 12,000 will be shipped to the United States and the remainder, 8,000, to the Soviet Union in payment toward the Sino-Soviet Barter Credit Loans, according to a Lisbon report.

Approves U.N. Charter

According to a Chungking report of July 31 received in Lisbon, the Chungking National Defense Council has approved the United Nations Charter as well as the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement and these measures will now go to the legislative body for further application.

YENAN ASKS CHUNGKING TO SUSPEND OFFENSIVE

Also Demands Withdrawal of Chiang Troops in Note to Chief of 1st War Zone

In a jointly signed telegraphic message to Hu Tsung-nan, Commander of Chungking's First War Zone, Ho Lung, Commander of the Shensi-Kansu-Shansi-Suiyuan-Ningsia Frontier Defense Army, Vice-Commanders Hsu Hsiang-chien and Hsiao Chun-kuang, and Kwang Hsiang-ying, member of the Shensi-Kansu-Shansi-Suiyuan-Ningsia Frontier Political Comittee, made public the true condition of the recent conflict between the Chungking and Yenan forces, and demanded the immediate suspension of the offensive action and the withdrawal of Chiang's troops. They also demanded the immediate formation of a joint investigation commission composed of the representatives of both Chungking and Yenan to conduct investigations into the incident, says a Domei report from Shanghai, quoting a Hsinhwa News Agency dispatch from Yenan dated July 27.

The telegraphic message reads as follows.

"The Chunhwa-hsien incident is a conflict between the troops of Liang Kan-Chiao and Li Ching-cheng, both of your army, and our brigades have no connection whatever with it. For more than 20 days, the Liang and Li forces fought to secure the right to defend Chunhwa, and as the result both sides suffered losses and Chunhwa-hsien was turned into a devastated area. The five hsiens of Chunhwa, Koupa, Chenyuan, Ningshen and Ning have been under the protection of our troops since the Sian incident of 1936, but in 1939, your forces occupied them by armed force. At that time we adopted a policy of solving the question politically, and, regarding the present, the same policy is being followed.

"But recently, Chunhwa fell into an anarchistic condition, and as peace and order is being disturbed, our officers in that region dispatched a small Peace Preservation Corps on July 17 at the request of the people of the hsien to undertake the temporary maintenance of peace and order. The corps was withdrawn the following day. You blamed us for the disorder in Chunhwa and without previous notification secretly mobilized a great army and surrounded and attacked Yehtaoshan, in the central section of the hsien. Then you began to attack our defense zones extending from Koupa in the west to Yaohsien in the east.

"If your army is to further invade into our districts our military forces and the people in the vast frontier regions will rise in self defense. Such a development will be entirely the responsibility of your troops."

The same telegraphic message was also dispatched to Chiang Kai-shek, the National Political Council, the 18th Army Corps Office at Chungking, the Takungpao of Chungking, Huang Yen-pei, leader of the State Socialist Party, Tso Shun-shen, leader of the Youth Party of China and others.

U.S. Carrier Damaged

The United States Navy Department announced on July 30 that the aircraft carrier Intrepid had been damaged by the Japanese Special Attack Corps off the Philippines in April, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. The announcement of the Navy Department follows: "The United States aircraft carrier Intrepid, 20,700 tons, belonging to the 58th task force, was attacked by planes of the Japanese Special Attack Corps while she was in activity off the Philippines in April and sustained damage to the flying deck. Previously the craft had been damaged three times. The vessel, having been restored, has rejoined the line of battle."

Foster Made Chairman

The three-day national convention of the American Communist Party came to a close on July 30, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a New York report. At the last day session, William Foster, Vice-President of the Communist Political League, was elected chairman of the national committee of the Communist Party.

Rios to Visit Brazil

According to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch of July 31 received in Lisbond, Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios has accepted an invitation from the Brazilian Government to visit Brazil and will probably make the trip in November.

Ko Ishii Is Appointed New Minister to P.I.: Murata Quits Post

Ko Ishii, Counselor of Embassy, under date of August 1 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and was ordered to proceed to the Philippines. Ambassador Plenipotentiary Shozo Murata to the Philippines under the same date was relieved of his post at his own request.

RAIDERS AIM TO DISRUPT RAIL TRAFFIC FACILITIES

Engineers, However, Quickly Repair Damage; Railways Defense Corps Formed

The enemy is now making the disruption of traffic facilities his target of attack. However, the state railways are firmly guarding the main artery of Japan. Memories of damage caused by the indiscriminate city bombings and the frequent strafing attacks by small planes are stingingly vivid but the railways that form the very lifeblood of Japan run with not a moment's slacking up.

This may be due to the pride evinced in the 70 years of its history. Or it may be due to the superb technical skill of the engineers of the state railways of this country, skill which is unexcelled through need to tackle problems caused by many phenomenal catastrophes and changes. Or perhaps it is due to the activity of the mobile engineering corps. Whichever it may be, if we search for the fundamental reason for the smooth running of the State lines, we find that underlying all, there is a strong spirit of guarding the railroads.

As a precautionary measure against the next attacks of the enemy damaging our routes of transportation, a volunteer fighting corps will be organized on August 1 and relative to this Chief Miura of the Construction Board has the following to say: "To state the conclusion first, it is just a matter of matching our patience with theirs. The enemy destroys. We build. They demolish again. We build again. We stick at it until the enemy gives up. That is our answer we make to the enemy who tries to disrupt our traffic facilities. The enemy need only look at the restoration being effected in the damaged areas and he will see what he's up against. I think he is fully cognizant of the speed and mobile power of reconstruction.

"Of course, the number of places damaged and the frequency of attacks have yet been quite small but we have learnt a great lesson as to what to do in the face of future large-scale destructive operations of the enemy. The formation of the mobile engineering corps and the organization of mobile construction corps are all results of the lesson learnt. The Army is backing up these corps while railways defense corps, one of which has already been formed in Niigata, will be set up by national volunteer corps along railway lines all over Japan.

"As regards measures against the blowing up of bridges, though I cannot disclose much, concrete steps have been taken as also for the protection of locomotives, passenger trains and baggage cars. Food and other supplies have been assured through other by-ways by the prefectural governments. Thus, it may be said that we are fully prepared for the enemy challenge.

"We shall never go the way Germany did. We are Japanese and not Occidentals. As they destroy we build. We'll show them that we will guard our great transportation arteries valiantly. That is the spirit behind every railway worker and we ask for the hearty cooperation of the public in this too."

P-51's Raid Tientsin

Four P-51's headed northward along the Pukow line at about 12:30 p.m. on July 30 and penetrated the Tientsin district and strafed the transportation facilities but they were intercepted by the Japanese ground units and one of them was shot down at a point 25 kilometers north of Tientsin, according to a Domei report from Tientsin dated July 31.

Simpson Visiting Chungking

According to a Chungking report of July 31 received in Lisbon, Lieutenant General William Simpson, who commanded the U.S. 9th Army in Europe, is now visiting China, having arrived in Chungking on July 13, it was disclosed today by Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters.

INVADERS HURLED BACK IN BALIK PAPAN BATTLE

Japanese Rout Enemy in Successful Pincer Operation in Samarinda Area

Special to the Nippon Times

After concentrating trench mortar fire, an enemy force in the Balik Papan area attempted an offensive on the Samarinda Road at 10 a.m. on July 27 but was forced to retreat to the rear with heavy casualties. A group of 30 enemy soldiers were killed when they hit ground mines. In confusion, the enemy troops started to move backwards.

Japanese Units that pierced the enemy line on the previous night launched a pincer operation in cooperation with their comrades in the rear and routed the attackers after killing or wounding about 130 opponents.

Enemy Still Pinned Down

By Y. YOSHIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT, July 31.—With their attempt to infiltrate into the Samarinda area completely shattered, the enemy forces are still pinned down on the Balik Papan front.

In an attempt to penetrate into the Japanese position on the Samarinda Road, the enemy forces supported by furious trench mortar fire pushed their drive toward the Japanese position on the Samarinda Road on July 27 and 28. The Japanese officers and men, however, manifesting superb fighting spirit, are fiercely frustrating the enemy attempt in the face of concentric enemy fire.

With their advance hampered due to the mine-embedded plain, the enemy suffered some 100 casualties on July 27 and 28 while the Japanese Forces expanded the war results by conducting night closing-in attacks. Thus the enemy forces are being forced to pay heavy sacrifices.

Meanwhile, another small enemy unit with trench mortar and flame throwers attacked the Japanese position, but was immediately subjected to a furious Japanese [illegible]

8 Carriers Operating

By K. [illegible]
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN-PACIFIC BASE, July 30.—The British task force which operated near Puket Island off Malai had two converted aircraft carriers and two cruisers as its mainstay. Britain announced that the British East Indian fleet consists of three battleships, namely, Queen Elizabeth, Renown and the French battleship Richelieu as its mainstay and seven cruisers and 14 destroyers. From various sources it has become evident that at present seven to eight powerful converted aircraft carriers are operating in the Indian waters and that the surface unit which recently appeared near southern Thailand is a part of the British East Indian Fleet.

By the recent maneuver of his surface craft, the enemy has revealed his scheme to reconnoiter the Japanese operational strength in the southern Thailand area and also to lead the counterthrusts in Burma favorable for the British forces. Impatient to launch a counteroffensive in the Malai area, the enemy thus reconnoitered the Japanese defense in southern Thailand which forms Japan's advance operational base while at the same time, he schemed to turn the war situation on the Toungoo and Pegu fronts favorable for his combat forces and check the intensified onrush of the Japanese Forces around the Sittang River.

BOUGAINVILLE ENEMY HIT

Japanese Units Mop-Up Opponent And Score Good Results

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, July 31.—Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island are continuing their counterattacking operation and smashing the enemy troops at every point. Up to mid-July, the Japanese have accounted for 252 enemy officers and men killed or wounded besides more than 20 automobiles in the area along the Rio River in the southern part of the island.

In the neighborhood of Numanuma on the east coast of the island, Japanese Units are [illegible] the enemy and within less than two weeks from July 1, the [illegible] 122 men killed or wounded.

Wavell Meeting Governors

According to a New Delhi report of July 31 received in Stockholm, Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, will begin talks tomorrow with the governors of India's 11 provinces.

STARVATION CONFRONTS THOUSANDS IN EUROPE

Critical Food Coal Shortage Bared by U.S. Office of War Information

Thousands of people in Europe will starve and freeze to death this winter unless help be rushed from the outside is the warning issued recently in Washington by the Office of War Information, according to a July 30 Lisbon report.

It is obvious that the European countries cannot supply themselves with foodstuffs in view of the present state of their industries. In Paris, for example, industrial operation stands at 75 per cent below prewar level, and France is typical of other nations.

Meanwhile, the London Coal Commissioner, and the United States Deputy Administrator for Coal, Dr. Charles Porter, were sent on a mission to determine the coal needs of Europe's liberated area. They report that unless immediate and vast steps are taken there will be in Europe and in the Mediterranean area next winter a coal famine of such severity as to destroy all semblance of law and order.

The reaction of G.I. to the Germans is astonishing, states John Scott, an American correspondent in Berlin. His report follows:

"Yesterday, I left mess and walked along the street. I came to a G.I. sitting on the remains of a bomb-flattened stone fence with one arm around a grey, haggard woman. The G.I. was giving the woman water from a canteen while she groaned and grasped feverishly at the empty market basket lying open in front of her.

"The G.I. looked at me and said, 'These people are starving, just starving! The Nazis starved them, the Russians looted and starved them, and now we've been here for a month and they're still starving. It's shameful'."

This, says Scott, is a pretty general reaction to the hunger and suffering so universal around Berlin, particularly until last week when food began coming in from the west.

Meanwhile, a London report says that a great deal of interest has been aroused in Britain by the recent revelations of the American Office of War Information about the food shortages in Europe. The Daily Telegraph devotes its main editorials to this subject which it hoped will be fully dealt with at Potsdam.

Nothing can alter the grim fact, the Telegraph says, that this year's European harvest will be far below the barest subsistence needs of the continent. Not only sympathy or generosity, but the instinct of self preservation demands that the Allies give all the assistance in their power. The masses of cold, hungry, wretched, workless people throughout Europe will prevent the establishment of world peace for an illimitable time.

The Daily Telegraph says that as far as Britain is concerned, our plain duty is to make the most of our own resources, so that as much food as possible from the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere can go to Europe.

The Daily Herald gives the whole of its editorial column to the same theme. It says that the widest publicity ought to be given to the fact. The British, it says, has had to bear severe shortages themselves, and it is vital that they should be informed of the scale of the world shortage.

The Herald thinks that the only solution is through international action on the lines laid down at the Hot Springs Conference. The new British Government can be relied on to tackle the problem with fresh minds and renewed energy, the paper added.

DIET FOR HUNGRY EUROPE

Americans Conducting Experiments On Conscientious Objectors

A group of conscientious objectors in America who voluntarily starved themselves for six months have now started an experimental diet which scientists hope will restore them to good health, according to a Lisbon report dated July 31.

American scientists will conduct experiments on them to discover what food will best benefit the starving peoples of Europe. Although the meals will increase gradually, the actual food will vary a little from the starvation diet. And only the kind of food that can be shipped to the starving countries will be added.

U.S. Launches Destroyer

The "William M. Wood" heavy destroyer of the U.S. navy was launched at the dockyard of the U.S. Steel on July 29. Its tonnage is 2,250 tons and claimed to be capable of developing a speed equal to that of large aircraft-carrier, says a Domei report from Lisbon on July 30.

Britain Begins Work Of Rebuilding Houses Damaged During Raids

The homes of British nationals that were badly damaged or destroyed by enemy air action are to be restored or rebuilt at the expense of the War Damage Commission, according to a July 31 Stockholm dispatch. Commissioners will ask local authorities to give priority to this work for the next two years, with first priority given to the damaged houses which are grouped together so that all can be rebuilt at the same time by one building crew. It is suggested that householders in damaged districts should get together to speed things up.

NO DRASTIC CHANGE SEEN IN BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Press in England, Elsewhere Notes Move to Left; U.S. Conservatives Uneasy

The British Parliamentary election is compared by the Manchester Guardian to the revolutionary feeling that, it says, is taking place throughout Europe against old regimes and old modes of thought, while Reuters finds the absolute move to the left among the masses of British electors to be a most significant indication, according to a London dispatch dated March 30 reaching Lisbon.

American newspapers, it is reported, predict that Britain's foreign policy will probably not undergo substantial changes, although certain small changes in the British policy in Southeast Europe are expected. Regarding Britain's internal policies, Mackenzie, Associated Press correspondent in London for many years, foresees certain changes, such as the nationalization of coal mines, water power and fuel industries.

A Washington dispatch indicates that conservative elements in America fear that if the Labor Party in Britain manages successfully to solve the problem of reconversion and then to ensure work after the war to all needing it, and if the efforts of the United States in this direction prove insufficient, a strong swing to the left may arise in the United States.

The reaction in European countries is decidedly conservative. Reuters reports from Rome that the Italian Foreign Minister has voiced hope that the new British Government will aid in reviving democracy in Italy. Influential Spanish papers, according to a United Press dispatch from Madrid, are worried that the victory of the British Labor Party may influence other countries in Europe. European newspapers and radio commentators hold the view that the results of the British election wholly destroys the chances of monarchists in Italy and Spain and in other countries.

URGES ACORN COLLECTION

Goal of 5,000,000 Koku Decided at Vice-Ministers' Meeting

As one step toward the solution of the food problem, the Government at the regular vice-ministers' meeting on July 30 decided on definite plans to collect acorns found in abundance everywhere in Japan and to turn these into food.

The entire people will be called upon to give their aid. School children and evacuees in particular will be enjoined to collect the maximum goal of 5,000,000 koku of acorns.

The acorn gatherers will be free to collect from any state, public or private owned forests, under due instructions, for their own use, as a rule. However, a certain requisite amount for food and for extraction of tannin will be made by prefectural government authorities to organs concerned and guidance also will be given to simple methods of acorn food manufacture.

F.I.C. Border Fighting

INDO-CHINA FRONT LINE BASE, July 30.—Japanese Garrison Forces on the North Indo-China border have been repulsing the Chungking forces operating in this vicinity. On July 16 Japanese Units carried out grim night attacks against the enemy in the neighborhood of the Bayang borderland, killing five and capturing two light trench mortars, 90 rounds of trench mortar ammunition, three Czech machine guns and 7,000 rounds of ammunition for the same, one automatic revolver, five small firearms and 30 hand grenades.

Hachioji Evacuating Civilians

Starting August 1, Hachioji city will carry out evacuation of its population in view of the recent air raids on Tokyo. Those to be affected will be the old and the young, pregnant mothers, invalids, group evacuees, raid victims and those forced to evacuate through spacing out regulations. Priority will be given to the evacuation of the aged, the young and the sick.

U.S. EXPERTS STUDYING REICH WAR TECHNIQUES

More Than 200 Investigators Sent Before German Surrender, Crowley Reveals

United States Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo T. Crowley, revealed that more than 200 American technical experts are now in Europe or have recently returned from investigating Germany's technical war industry secrets, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

First drawn from various private enterprises, universities and from government agencies, they have been working under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Most of the investigators were dispatched by the Foreign Economic Administration, by the War Production Board and the Department of the Interior. The greater number of investigators are still overseas, according to Mr. Crowley. Many were in Germany under a pledge of secrecy before the Nazis surrendered. They were there gathering technical industrial secrets before the Germans had a chance to destroy documents or equipment.

The technicians were under orders to search out German industrial progress and inventions, engineering methods and other informations to aid United States war production. The information, of course, becomes the property of the government. But arrangements are in effect to make available at once to war industry such intelligence as may be useful in prosecuting the war against the Japanese.

According to Mr. Crowley, the new developments uncovered so far include:

1. Improved techniques for the production of synthetic petroleum products.
2. New catalyst permitting conversion of oil to high octane gasoline more quickly than was before known.
3. New details on methods of producing liquid fuel and lubricants from coal.
4. New processing methods in the field of synthetic rubber.
5. A plane with a ceiling of several thousand feet higher than any American plane.

MINING INSTITUTE FORMED

To Expand Investigation of Underground Resources

The Munitions Ministry has decided to expand its structure for the investigation of underground resources such as copper, iron, zinc, oil, nickel and aluminum. A reformation of the organization of the Geological Investigation Institute has accordingly been made and the reform is to be enforced on August 1.

The salient points of the reform are as follows:

1. The name of the Geological Investigation Institute shall be changed into the Underground Resources Investigation Institute.
2. Five branch offices of the same institute shall be established; namely, at Sapporo, Hokkaido, Takasaki, in the eastern zone, Sendai, in the northeastern zone, Fukuoka, Kyushu and Osaka in the Western zone.
3. Twenty-three engineers shall newly be increased in number.

More Buildings Spaced

More have been added to the list of cities to which is applicable the law concerning the spacing of buildings in areas stricken with the war disaster which was promulgated and effected through ordinances issued by the Justice and Home Ministries on July 12 and applied to Tokyo Metropolis and 35 cities. The additions to the list, numbering 17, are Sendai, Gifu, Sakai and Wakayama included in the list on July 13, Shimizu, Akashi, Utsunomiya, Tsuruga and Uwajima included on July 18; Hiratsuka, Numazu, Kuwana and Oita, included on July 20, and Choshi, Hitachi, Okazaki and Fukui included on July 23. Preparations are going on for the application of the law to nine cities. They are Nemuro, Hakodate, Matsuyama, Tokuyama, Ichinomiya, Aomori, Tsu, Ujiyamada and Ogaki.

Posthumously Decorated

Dr. Kakujiro Yamazaki, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, who recently passed away from illness was posthumously decorated with the Second Class Order of the Double Rayed Rising Sun under date of June 28, it was officially announced on July 28. The posthumous honors are in recognition of Dr. Yamazaki's distinguished services in Japanese educational circles for many years.

Bishop Ota Given Post

Bishop Shincho Ota, chief priest of the Shinnyo Monastery, Kyoto, has been recommended for the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism, one of the most influential Buddhist sects in Japan. Bishop Ota has immediately started to organize a new board, which, so to speak, is a political Cabinet to conduct administration over all Tendai Sect affairs.

Soy Beans, Salt, Sorghum Reach Japan From Continent Despite Raids, Dangers

There is a certain unit which battling with enemy planes and enemy submarines, risking the danger of floating mines is transporting goods from the continent to the mainland of Japan. Soy beans, salt and sorghum—source of vital war power—come flooding in from the limitless treasure house that is the continent through the efforts of the men who have formed themselves into transportation crews, working under a special system of their own.

Salt is relayed in small baskets direct to the warehouses with work efficiency twice that of ordinary such operations. Mountains of soy beans, salt and sorghum are to be seen all over this region while empty barns, outhouses and unfloored sections of any and every farmhouse are packed ceiling-high with these precious materials from the continent and continue to be stuffed. The rich source of supplies from China and Manchoukuo gives one a sense of the strength of Japan as well as a feeling of encouragement with the imminence of a decisive battle on the mainland.

The cooperation of the people here with the army is also heartening to an extent which is hard to express in words. "We should like to help ship out even if it is only one grain more of these precious supplies which the soldiers have transported at such great risks to their lives to the point of destination as soon as possible," they say and especially housewives and young daughters have come to the fore eager to help.

"We'll be responsible for shipping them out," they assert as from seven o'clock in the morning to six at night, under the beating rays of the sun they cheerfully volunteer their services. Old women mend holes in bags, school children weave straw mats to cover the piles of soy beans and sorghum heaped in the fields, middle school students are set to repairing and adjusting traffic facilities and thus one and all they work with tenacity of purpose so that the flow of supplies will follow along an uninterupted course.

SETUP OF FIGHTING UNITS OF VOLUNTEERS REVEALED

Members to Be Accorded Same Treatment Given to Soldiers, Says Major Asakawa

Major Asakawa, Director of Munitions Coordination in the Kanto and Shinetsu area, explained the meaning of the fighting unit of the National Volunteer Corps to a Domei reporter on the occasion of the formation of a fighting unit of munitions workers. Major Asakawa said:

"The important thing to remember is that the formation of a fighting unit by persons employed in munitions plants means that the workers have become soldiers, under the Emperor's personal leadership.

"In a total war like the present struggle the soldier who fights with weapons does not do all the fighting there is to be done. In a sense a man who works in the factory and sticks to his work to the last is braver than the man who takes up arms.

"The object of the fighting unit organized is to have the members devote themselves to production with the pride of a soldier under the Emperor's personal direction."

On the subject of the organization of a fighting unit, Major Asakawa said:

"A combined volunteer fighting unit may be organized in a factory employing more than 1,000 workers and a volunteer fighting unit in one employing less than 1,000 workers. A volunteer fighting company may be organized in a factory employing from 100 to 300 workers.

"One factory is not necessarily the unit of a combined volunteer fighting unit. Small factories related to one another and operating in the same district may combine to make volunteer fighting units or volunteer fighting companies.

"The man responsible for production in a factory automatically becomes the commander of the combined volunteer fighting unit established in the factory. He will be under the direction of the commander of the fighting unit in the area where the factory is located."

Major Asakawa said that all combined volunteer fighting units will be under the jurisdiction of the authorities concerned in production with regard to technical matters like the kinds of goods produced, quantities in which the goods are to be produced, materials used in their production, industrial equipment, inspection of the technique used and control of the labor employed. All other matters come under the jurisdiction of the commander of the fighting unit in the area where the factory is located."

Discussing the position of requisitioned workers in factories where volunteer fighting units have been established, Major Asakawa said:

"All males from 15 to 60 years of age and all females from 17 to 45 are eligible for volunteer service under the National Volunteer Corps Law. The volunteer is called up when the organization of a fighting unit to which he or she is to belong is affected.

Major Asakawa stressed that in a factory which has a fighting unit there is no distinction between requisitioned and other workers. All, he said, are volunteers.

He said that persons who are not of volunteer service age will be so guided so that they, too, can offer their services to the State.

With regard to the position of students working in factories, Major Asakawa said:

"College and university students working in a factory where a volunteer fighting unit has been organized will come under the direction of the commander of the unit. But this will not affect their status as members of the students' corps.

"In factories where volunteer fighting units are organized the system of offices which has hitherto obtained will cease to exist automatically, and in its place will be inaugurated a system of commands."

On the subject of the way in which the members of a fighting unit will be trained, Major Asakawa said:

"The members of a fighting unit will be imbued thoroughly with the spirit of the soldier. They will be guided by the rules governing the fighting forces. There will be an endeavor to have them conform strictly to the regulations made by the Munitions Ministry.

"Men and women under 30 who furnish the driving force of a factory will be required to go through a special course of training, compatible with the maintenance of a proper standard of efficiency among them."

Major Asakawa said that the members of a volunteer fighting unit will have the same privileges enjoyed by soldiers. He said that like soldiers the members will be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine if they are killed in the course of the performance of their duties or honored if they have rendered distinguished services. He also said that they will be beneficiaries from the Law for Aid to Soldiers.

He also said that like soldiers the members will be punished if they violate rules in the same way in which soldiers are punished.

He said that if a member of a volunteer fighting unit leaves his job in the factory without cause he will be punished according to the army or navy penal code as the case may be.

Discussing the pay of workers in a volunteer fighting unit, Major Asakawa said that it will be the same as before. In case the unit goes into action the members will be given special allowances. He added that the State will not go to the expense of clothing them.

Major Asakawa concluded by saying that there will not be any change in the life of a worker who has been enrolled in a volunteer fighting corps established in the factory where he is employed.

LESSER MEAT IN U.S. LOOMS

Senator Wherry Predicts Further Cuts for Civilians This Winter

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry predicted in Washington Tuesday that there will be even less meat for civilians next year than there is now, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

Kenneth Wherry, who is a member of the Senate Small Business sub-committee investigating the food side of redeployment, said that he bases his statement on two factors. This year's corn crop is the shortest in history, he said, and at the same time America has got a larger army today than it has ever had. Senator Wherry also explained that the lower point value for certain cuts of meats during August does not necessarily mean there is really more meat. He said that a seasonal increase was to be expected at this time of year and that better distribution also had helped.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, told the Senate War Investigating Committee Tuesday that next winter will be the coldest unless sufficient miners are quickly released from military service to increase coal production.

Appeals for Moslem Nurses

The vice-chancellor of the Aligarh Moslem University, in a statement to the Orient Press, has appealed to Moslem women to offer themselves for training as nurses, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching Lisbon. He said that while in England there is one nurse for every 200 persons, there is only one Moslem nurse for every 500,000 of Moslems in India. He pointed out that the proposed medical college at Aligarh will also provide for the training of nurses.

ENEMY'S NEXT OPERATION WATCHED WITH INTEREST

Recent Indications Show He May Try to Land in Japan Or on China Continent

By E. EBUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED FRONT BASE, July 27.—The eyes and ears of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire are now focussed on the next operation of the enemy. Is he going to turn to the right and attempt to land on the Japanese mainland, or will he turn to the left and head to the Chinese coast? The recent activities of the high commanders of the enemy and the movements of the enemy task forces give an indication that the next operation will be carried out in the near future.

As regards the activities of the enemy high commanders, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, Vice-Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander of the Pacific 5th Fleet, Admiral Royal Ingersall, Commander of the Pacific Coast Area and Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, Director of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Department, held secret consultations on the next operation at San Francisco on June 30 and July 1. Brigadier General Donald Wilson was replaced by Major General Hoyt Vandenburg as Deputy Chief of Air Staff, and General Joseph Stilwell became the commander of the U.S. 10th army in the Okinawas.

Along with these brisk activities of the enemy high commanders, the enemy task forces in the regions of the Ulthis and Leyte are being secretly strengthened, while the enemy air forces in Saipan, Yiojima and the Okinawas have commenced their actions. These facts can be interpreted as a forerunner of the coming next operation of the enemy.

May Decide Battle

There is a big possibility that the enemy, before commencing the next operation, may undertake several small operations with a view to acquiring some strategical points. The next operation is a big and final battle upon which both Japan and the United States will take the fate of the present war.

After having visited the Chinese continent and then a front air base where I saw the preparations which are being made both by the Japanese and enemy forces for the next coming decisive battle I have come to the conclusion that what the enemy is contemplating in the next operation is a frontal clash of the total fighting power of the Japanese and enemy forces.

Although the enemy has snatched from the hands of Japan the two big strategic points of Saipan and the Okinawas as strategic bridgeheads, he has been neither able as yet to establish the headquarters of the military forces for invasion into the Japanese mainland nor to appoint the commander-in-chief of the military forces against the Japanese Forces. This fact shows the two strategical difficulties with which the enemy is faced.

One is the occupation of Japan, namely, the landing operation against the Japanese mainland and the other is the obliteration of Japan, that is to say, isolation of Japan by strengthening air raids against the Japanese mainland. Whichever strategies the enemy may adopt in the coming operation against the mainland of Japan it is evident that the enemy will employ all the strategic and tactical arms and mobilize the largest forces he can command.

Air Force Bolstered

The United States has newly established a strategic air force in the Pacific appointing General Carl Spaatz as its commander. At the same time a supply headquarters has been established in Central Pacific. The Strategic Air Force is comprised of the 20th Bomber Command and the 8th Bomber Command which is to be transferred to East Asia from Australia. The character of General Spaatz and the tactics he employed against Germany clearly indicate that he will carry out a thoroughgoing bombing attack on the Japanese mainland.

It is absolutely sure that severe bombing attacks will precede the next landing operation against the Japanese mainland, just in the same manner as the enemy adopted in carrying out the landing operation against the European continent. However, the strategic conditions of Japan differ much from those of Germany.

The enemy's bridgehead is now located some 600 kilometers from the Japanese mainland. The enemy will be forced to trot over the distance in order to approach the mainland. Despite the distance the enemy will recklessly challenge the Japanese Forces on the strength of material superiority, especially on his numerically superior air force.

The nearer the enemy approaches the deeper he will be caught in the strong Japanese positions. The powerful invasion strength of the enemy and the impregnable strength of the Japanese Forces will inevitably come into collision and the relative merits of these two powerful strengths will determine the outcome of the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland.

Sees Costly Invasion

The Japanese mainland itself is big lengthwise and a deep fortress which gives the enemy adverse topographical conditions. The fortress lines surrounding the mainland of Japan start from the sea and reach the coastal line and extend as far as the ruggy mountainous regions. The enemy who has been thrown overboard in the sea will suffer an annihilating blow on the beach. The quantity of blood which the enemy will be compelled to shed will be tremendous by the powerful repulsive forces of the Japanese defensive line. If the enemy lands 1,000,000 forces on the Japanese mainland, as President Truman boasts of, he will be forced to shed just the same quantity of blood.

In preparation for the next big operation of the enemy the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China some time ago completed their campaign on a large scale, beginning with Honan and Hunan and ending with the opening through the Canton-Hankow Railway, thereby completely frustrating the enemy's attempt to launch a big counter-offensive on the Chinese continent. That big campaign was at the same time an offensive to forestall the enemy's attempt to approach the coast of China.

By that grand scale campaign of the Japanese Forces in China the enemy's plan to bomb the mainland of Japan from the continent of China fell through. The fighting strength of the enemy on the Chinese continent has been divided into the east and west and Chungking has faced extinction.

In contrast to that plight of Chungking the Japanese Forces have accomplished their big undertaking of opening through the land route over East Asia. With full confidence the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China are waiting for the arrival of time for waging a decisive battle with the American forces. They are convinced that the American forces will approach the Chinese continent. When the enemy approaches the Chinese continent he will find there indescribably fierce counter-offensive of the Imperial Forces. These officers and men have been trained and fought on the continent of China ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. They are fully convinced of their victory in the coming decisive battle with the American forces.

San Francisco Meet Was Not Dominated By Big 5, Indian Says

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member of the Government of India and leader of the Indian delegation to the San Francisco Conference, returned to New Delhi Tuesday afternoon after arriving at Karachi Monday evening by air from London, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon. Speaking to pressmen about the San Francisco Conference, he discharged the impression that the conference was dominated by the "Big Five". He said that unlike the machinery of the League of Nations, which was drafted by four big powers, the San Francisco Charter was drawn up by 50 nations of which an overwhelming majority were made up of small countries.

Obituary

Tsunezo Morioka, professor emeritus of the Tokyo University of Literature and Science, passed away from illness at his Suginami home on June 8. He was 75 years old. After graduating from the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the late Professor Morioka was made its professor and later was appointed President of that University and concurrently that of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

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HOME MINISTER EXHORTS NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

Says Corps Completed in Form But It Must Possess 'Spirit And a Soul'

The members of the National Volunteer Corps were exhorted by Home Minister Motoki Abe to enhance their morale and loyal fighting spirit for the defense of the homeland, in a radio address on Monday night.

The gist of Home Minister Abe's address follows:

"Our Empire is now at the crossroads of life or death. Now is the time when the 100,000,000 people should concentrate their total strength on the prosecution of the war to gain victory. The National Volunteer Corps has been organized throughout the country in order to form a powerful internal structure necessary for fighting the war out for the destruction of our enemies, the United States and Britain.

"Though the National Volunteer Corps has been completed in form what is important in this connection is that the Corps should possess a spirit and soul. It is very gratifying to know that in local districts the National Volunteer Corps has already commenced an active movement. Efforts must be continued for the healthy development of the Corps by inspiring it with a loyal spirit.

"That spirit of young members of the Special Attack Units who gladly sacrifice their lives for the defense of their homeland in the firm belief in ultimate victory should be made the soul of the National Volunteer Corps.

"The duty of the National Volunteer Corps firstly is that members should make strenuous efforts for the increased production of foodstuffs and munitions. Secondly, the members should always be ready to act in an emergency. This means that they should without delay start actions in air defense, in the production of foodstuffs, in transportation, in the construction of positions or any other urgent tasks.

"Thirdly, the National Volunteer Corps will be turned into Volunteer Battle Units in accordance with the requirements of the strategic operations of the Fighting Forces, according to the development of the war situation. It goes without saying that in war, arms, food and materials are very important, but what is most important of all is the spirit and soul of the people, that is to say, the fighting spirit of the people."

More U.S. Nurses Volunteer

According to a Washington report of July 30 received in Lisbon, the U.S. army chief surgeon disclosed that more than 40 per cent of the 18,000 American nurses now in Europe have volunteered for further service overseas. The program to shift nurses and not to discharge them is based on a point system. This will determine whether they will be assigned to service in the United States, to be deployed to the Pacific or continue serving in the area of occupation in the European area. More than 1,000 nurses were sent to the Pacific front from Europe last month.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS READY TO STRENGTHEN SETUR

Instructions Sent by Home Ministry to Regional Governors-General

Instructions were issued from the Home Ministry to the Regional Governors-General and other authorities to concern themselves with the strengthening of the National Volunteer Corps which has recently been organized to assist in perfecting the structure enabling the country to win the war by inflicting a crushing blow to the enemy in the battle on the Japanese mainland which is foreseen.

The Corps has since its organization been concerned chiefly with the construction of positions, assisting in the removal of industrial plants to places of safety from attack from the air, the utilization of areas which have been hit by the war disaster to better uses in increasing the nation's fighting power, the increase of the production of foodstuffs, and helping the transportation of materials necessary for the war.

The instructions from the Home Ministry mainly concerned the improvement of the morale of the National Volunteer Corps. It was left to the authorities to which the instructions were addressed to decide details of the measure for the improvement of the discipline of the Corps in the light of the conditions in the regions under their jurisdiction.

Instructions Are Itemized

The instructions may be itemized.

1. The members of the National Volunteer Corps are to be made to be thoroughly convinced of victory in the war for the defense of the country. They are to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Corps so that they may observe to the fullest extent their oath of loyalty to the country.

2. The members are to be made to have a keener sense of their responsibility which is of giving themselves to the country in the performance of their functions which have a close bearing upon the outcome of the decisive battle fought on Japanese soil which may be witnessed in the future.

3. The members are to be made to realize fully the idea of national service on which the Corps is based and there is to be a speedy perfection of the organization of the fighting unit in the Corps.

All measures for the realization of the object of the Home Ministry in its instructions to the authorities concerned in the National Volunteer Corps will be taken on consultation with various organs in view of the relationship of the fighting and other units of the Corps, which are supplementary to each other.

Mobilizing All Forces

The Home Ministry will mobilize all forces under its jurisdiction to promote the speedy realization of the object sought in the instructions issued to the authorities concerned in the Corps.

The Regional Governors-General will take an early opportunity of addressing themselves to the members of the Corps under their jurisdiction and the local leaders of the Corps of making addresses of instructions to the members of the Corps under them.

The system of drills for members of the Corps will be strengthened. A closer attention will be paid to the training of leading members of the Corps. Each prefecture or district shall see to the training desired by the Home Ministry being given to leading and other members of the Corps.

All newspapers, the broadcasting authorities, organizations of literary men, religionists and artists, and agricultural and fishery associations will be asked to assist in making the people know well the work done by the Corps. One thing they desire to do is to send representatives to report on the things done by the Corps. Another is to hold round-table discussions participated in by leaders of the Corps and publish the proceedings. Still another is to create opportunities for the leaders of the Corps to air their views and make known the conditions in the Corps.

Educationists Taking Part

Educationists and learned men will be mobilized to get the students to acquire a good knowledge of the spirit and resolution of the Corps. The students are to impart the knowledge thus acquired to their families and friends.

The leaders of the women's unit of the Corps and women of influence will shortly be at work spreading knowledge concerning the Corps among the womenfolk of the country.

All organizations without regard for their character will be asked to cooperate in the improvement of the morale of the Corps by instilling the true spirit of the Corps into the minds of those members of the Corps who belong to them.

Nihon Sangyo Shifts

Kohei Murakami, president of the Nihon Sangyo Shimbun, Tokyo, has been made chairman of its board of directors. Succeeding Mr. Murakami, Toshio Obama, vice-president of the same paper, has been elected president. The paper's managing-editor, Sadakichi Odajima, has been elected managing-director as concurrent position.

New Way to Make Milk From Peanut Bared by Miyamoto

The problem of milk in Japan has at last found its solution. The product has already appeared under the mark "Asahi milk" and there is a good prospect that when the plant is completed it will be turning out the milk at the rate of 50 koku a day. Choshichi Miyamoto, of Ryogaimachi, Fushimi, Kyoto, is the inventor of the artificial milk. The peanut is the material used in the manufacture of Asahi milk. Peanuts are pulverized and dried. Then they are treated chemically and reduced to fluid under high pressure. From the fluid in which they now are, solid objects are eliminated by a special vaporizing method and the resultant fluid is as white as real milk.

PLAN TO SEND EVACUEES FOR FARM WORK DECIDED

57,500 Families Migrating to Rural Districts to Increase Food Output

At the meeting of the heads of economic departments of prefectural governments in the Kanto and Shinetsu districts on July 29, held at the Headquarters to plan for the return of evacuees to the farm attached to the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry, decision was reached after careful deliberation that 57,500 families were to be received by rural districts, it is reported by the Mainichi.

Of the 57,500 families who wish to return to the farm, 4,000 will settle down in Ibaraki Prefecture, 8,000 in Tochigi Prefecture, 6,000 in Gunma Prefecture, 5,000 in Saitama Prefecture, 1,000 in Chiba Prefecture, 500 in the suburbs of Tokyo, 3,000 in Kanagawa Prefecture, 10,000 in Niigata Prefecture, 6,000 in Yamanashi Prefecture and 14,000 in Nagano Prefecture.

The collective return to the farm is to be operated in consideration of arable land and food situation with a view to establishing the foodstuff self-supporting structure in each rural district. Each prefecture is to receive 70 per cent of newcomers from various places in the same prefecture and the remaining 30 per cent from the Keihin district.

The Cabinet meeting in March 31, decided to get 400,000 families back to the farm, of which 100,000 are to be collected in Japan Proper. All preparations including financial measures have been made for the evacuation of 100,000 families within this year, but in view of the intensification of the war situation, more than 200,000 families are expected to move into rural districts where they are to take up farming.

Matters pertaining to the sending out and receiving of those families are to be decided at the meetings of the heads of the economic departments of prefectural governments scheduled to be held on August 1 at the Miyagi and Hiroshima prefectural governments and on August 4, at the Shiga prefectural government.

Count Yoriyasu Arima and Fumio Goto, both members of the House of Peers; Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, member of the House of Representatives, and Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency, are to act as advisers to the headquarters to plan for the return of evacuees to the farm.

Urges Increasing Food Output

In an hour-long broadcast on the significance of mobilizing students for cultivation, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro on July 27 emphasized the need of the whole nation to turn their efforts to farming in order to overcome the approximate annual deficiency of 10,000,000 koku in staple foods, also stressing the responsibility laid in this field on mobilized students and teachers in charge of them.

Agriculture Minister Ishiguro said: "There is a shortage of about 10 per cent in food with just domestic production. In Japan general this means an approximate yearly deficit of 10,000,000 koku of rice. Even in peace time it was not easy to meet this shortage but under these stringent war conditions as at present, self-sufficiency is difficult to attain to say the least. However, overcoming all obstacles, we must attain that goal.

"One way of making the whole nation farmers is to direct the countless war victims and evacuees to the food production lines by giving them land. The 1,500,000 students by rising to the call will start the ball rolling for the nation to launch upon their agricultural enterprise. This mobilization of students for cultivation, it must be borne in mind, is the first step to be taken for the actual comeback of the true Japan."

PRODUCTION MUST MEET STRATEGICAL DEMANDS

Priority System, Responsibility Structure Vital, Yomiuri-Hochi Stresses

(This is the third instalment of an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi which analyzes the factors surrounding the coming battle of the Japanese mainland.—Editor.)

An indispensable condition for attaining a thorough victory in the decisive battle of the Japanese mainland is to maintain, increase and strengthen the production of munitions.

What constitutes the biggest bottleneck in munitions production? It is said that some person told a certain Cabinet Minister that the enemy bombing was the biggest bottleneck. There is some truth in this statement and it cannot be simply laughed away as foolish, when one takes into consideration the fact that the present munitions production administration is drawn up and executed on the premise of enemy air raids. However, as Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, recently stated, the best and most ingenious tactics in the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland would be to attack and destroy the air bases of the enemy, and the only way to maintain and increase munitions production is to increase Japan's air fighting strength and to crush the attempts of the enemy to bomb the Japanese mainland. Why is it, then, that such a self-evident fact is being taken up and discussed repeatedly at this stage? We must look at realities face to face, without any qualm or dread, search out the origin of and lay our hands on the real production bottleneck. We arrive at the following conclusion in general upon examining bottlenecks in aircraft production.

In the first stage, production of aircraft was complicated by its multifarious elements. The Munitions Ministry was esablished in the second stage in order to coordinate these elements. However, the true purport of establishing the Munitions Ministry was not executed in earnest due to various reasons. When the Munitions Ministry gradually became really active during the third stage, the war situation had suddenly become intense and the weak points in the production and strategic requirements.

Must Cope With War Demands

All in all, this proves that production of one of the most important weapons in modern armament, the airplane has been exposed, in this most serious situation of a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland due to the anomalous situation in which it was not geared to wartime requirements, this applies to the entire field of munitions production. What, then, has to be done to enable munitions production to cope with the actual war situation?

The first requisite is a strong sense of responsibility on the part of those in charge of the work. One of the defects of peacetime administration and administrative structure is the waste of valuable time in conferences which results in tardiness in deciding concrete measures to cope with war developments. One example of this is seen in the fact that conferences extending over six months were continued before government management of specially designated aircraft factories was put into execution.

The second point is that aside from the fact that it is impossible to maintain and increase munitions production without the responsibility or guarantee of persons in charge, when the war situation becomes intensified as at present, military operations and production are carried on independent of each other, as the two processes are not directly connected with one another. This causes disunity between the two.

There is no other way than a clear understanding and execution of responsibility by the persons in charge, to solve the foregoing two points. One good method would be to establish a Military Superintendence General Office (tentative title) within the Imperial Headquarters and to execute measures related with munitions production to cope with the actual situation by taking the factor of military operations into consideration. One strong point of this method is that it will instantly solve the pending problem of unification of munitions production. Moreover, there will be no time wasted, as instead of conferences there will be orders. Another advantage is that the phase of maintaining and increasing munitions production will be powerfully revealed in the field of military operations as persons in command will shoulder the responsibility of production. It will thus become possible to propagate thoroughly the so-called production and defense structure and to execute the production-first principle or armaments, especially aircraft. This will further develop into realizing the aims of maintaining and increasing munitions production.

Responsibility Structure

It is to be noted here that the responsibility structure herein referred to signifies a structure wherein the Army controls only the general principles and outline, while the structure of departments in the field of munitions production is utilized for the production of munitions.

Next comes the problem of the formula of decisive war production. Production defense means to reduce damage caused by enemy bombing to the minimum degree. It goes without saying that the large-scale, or open and uncovered, production of the cost must be revised in this respect. In other words, factories must be reduced to small sizes, districts, or their equipment removed underground. In regard to armaments, an effective priority system should be practiced in the fields of materials, transport, and other requirements so that these elements of production will be concentrated on aircraft and other especially urgent items. It is appropriate that the Government has passed at a Cabinet meeting the bill concerned with securing special arms, and that it is speeding up the establishment of regional self-defending and self-sufficient structures.

One matter which must be reported especially on this occasion is that the evacuation of aircraft factories to rural districts has been concluded, that the removal of factory equipment underground is speedily progressing, that aircraft production under such conditions is rising beyond the people's expectations and that the production of wooden airplanes is being materialized.

Another fact which must be reported on this occasion is the nationalization of munitions production; in other words, the formula of transferring the old production structure centered on individual enterprise, over to the "responsible production by the people" structure, which is based on the city, town or village unit is heading in the direction of materialization.

Spirit of Fighting Corps

The third point is that concerned with the National Volunteer Fighting Corps. The founding spirit of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps constitutes of the honor and responsibility of making the greater majority of the National Volunteer Corps, which have already been created throughout the country through the growing strength of the people, into troops under the direct command of the Throne, and of enabling the people to connect directly their workshops or residential places with military operations.

One thing to which must be given attention in regard to the National Volunteer Fighting Corps is that the command of the Corps at their workshops should be unified and controlled under the Government offices concerned with production, as confusion would occur if the command should be divided between Government offices concerned and the Supreme Command. National Volunteer Fighting Corps should be organized at the respective workshops one after another with full consideration regarding their contents. Care must be taken so that the organization of the corps will not end in a mere formality.

It is desirable that the organization of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps be speedily carried out first of all in the aircraft production field, in view of the importance of that field at the present time. The responsible production of the Supreme Command, the various problems concerned with the organization of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps, and other such problems are all beyond the scope of discussion concerned with the use of control companies. The reexamination of the structure of enterprises is also inevitable in the same sense.

(To Be Continued)

Viscount Shibusawa Opens Up His House To 37 People in Need of Living Quarters

Thirty-seven people, including military officers, business men, office girls and others, are living in a friendly and cheerful atmosphere, making up a big family, at the private residence of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at Tsuna-machi, Shibaku, Tokyo, it is reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Viscount Shibusawa decided to open his private residence to accommodate those in need of living quarters in April. With a view to contributing to Japan's war efforts at the time when houses are scarce, he first took in nine assistant police inspectors attached to the Mita Police Station. The family has gradually become enlarged with the addition of more members. At present, 37, including the aforementioned nine assistant police inspectors, Mr. Kiuchi, head of the general affairs section of the Reserve Bank of Yokohama and his son, Mr. Nakayama, managing-director of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard and his wife, four military officers, three office girls, three maids, one dressmaker, five schoolboys, one widow of a certain literary man and the whole family of a steward, are living together under the leadership of Viscount Shibusawa. Whose family members have evacuated from Tokyo.

Though a very busy man, Viscount Shibusawa is willingly spending his spare time looking after the big family. All the members have certain duties allotted to them; for instance, the nine assisant police inspectors are responsible for defense against air raids, the three maids look after cooking for the whole family, the widow is responsible for the distribution of rationed foodstuffs to the neighbors, and the steward and the five school-boys take care of the truck garden.

Viscount Shibusawa has converted his tennis court and lawn into a truck garden, some two "tan" wide. Recently, two "kan" of onions were harvested. At present, eggplants, cucumbers, tomatoes carrots, burdocks, Japanese radish, sweet potatoes and others are growing in abundance. As to potatoes a harvest of 400 kan is promised. The various kinds of vegetables from this truck garden are sufficient to feed all the members of the big family and some are being distributed to the neighbors. Every morning and evening the Viscount works in the garden together with other members of the family.

They have their meals together and everybody has access to Viscount Shibusawa's extensive library.

Once a month a conference is held and sometimes the Viscount himself gives talks on various interesting matters and at other times the members of the family listen to talks by some well-known people. At this monthly conference, all matters concerning the management of the house are dealt with. The 37 members are engaged in various kinds of occupations, but each contributes his or her share to the general welfare of the family.

With Viscount Shibusawa at the head of this family, a typical wartime system of collective living has been successfully realized.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, August 1

CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS

ASAHI—The victory of the British Labor Party over the Conservatives in the general elections is significant and is bound to bring about various repercussions. The first major change after the birth of the Attlee Labor Cabinet will be seen in domestic policies. The two previous labor cabinets in Britain enforced gradual reforms, so it is inconceivable that the new labor Cabinet will immediately adopt drastic socialist policies.

The platfrom of the Labor Party is socialistic, but compared with the socialistic policies of the Continent, which are chiefly conceptional and abstract, the British policies are realistic and practical. Proof of this is that only five seats are occupied by the Communist and Independent Labor parties in British Parliament. In short, the British Labor Party is not maintaining the same pace with the ideological and political offensive of the Soviet Union in Europe. Rather it should be regarded as likely that the British Labor Party is preparing for defense against the Soviet political offensive. If the party in power were of anti-Soviet as the Conservative Party, it would have trouble with the Soviet Union and would be lukewarm in domestic reform.

Britain at this time is not in a position to assume an international political offensive. She suffered the most in the European war. For her recovery she must make a fast march. Otherwise, she will be overwhelmed by the Soviet Union or dominated by the United States. This is a source of great anxiety for the British people.

Britain hereafter will get on with the Soviet Union without much trouble and conflict and thus will be able to protect her sphere of influence to a certain extent. With the United States, Britain will deal in such a way as to tighten her defense. For instance, she will adopt a more progressive policy than the United States in regard to India and other affairs. Such an attitude and direction indicate a delicate change in the international political situation. The Attlee statement on the war against Japan is as has been expected. The United States and Britain are our old enemies whom we must get rid of.

In regard to the War of Greater East Asia, Britain as heretofore, will maintain an auxiliary position. It is not inconceivable that she will in future concentrate on domestic reconstruction. If such proves to be the case, her attitude toward the Greater East Asia War will be bound to be more passive.

In any case the international political situation at present indicates that a radical change is about to take place. Upon reflection on the prevailing situation, we once more become conscious of the added necessity for a stable domestic structure and an unflinching will.

GOVERNMENT SPEEDING REALIGNMENT OF LABOR

Workers of Abolished and Retained Factories, Technicians Are Affected

The Government's measure, for the speedy distribution, or transfer to other work, of the labor of abolished or retained factories and for the group mobilization of technicians whenever necessary, was announced by the Board of Information on July 27.

The announcement of the Board of Information follows:

I. Policy

(1) The distribution, or transfer to other work, of the labor of suspended or retained factories shall be speedily and systematically made to important fields that really require labor. Particularly for technical and experienced labor, group mobilization shall be enforced in case necessity is seen for its mobile utilization. Also, special consideration shall be given in the cases of revived operation of retained plants.

(2) Regarding housing facilities, renumeration, livelihood aid, and other requirements of the transferred workers, appropriate measures shall be enforced so that their intention to work will not be interfered with.

(3) Regarding workers called to military service and their families, special attention shall be given so that they will feel no anxiety.

II. Outline of Principles

(1) Preliminary measures.

A. For preventing dispersement of workers of suspended or retained factories, the prefectural governor concerned shall previously make following the provisions according to Article III of the National Mobilization Law.

B. When the abolished and retained factories in a region are stipulated, the Government-General of the Regional Administration shall require the prefectural governors concerned to obtain the necessary information regarding the workers of such factories, and to enforce necessary measures regarding their distribution and transfer, or group mobilization. In enforcing this measure, the Government-General of Regional Administration shall hear the opinion of the production control organs on the spot (including branches of control associations), or submit the matter to the National Labor Mobilization Committee.

C. For retained factories, measures shall be taken so that they may be enabled to keep the necessary workers for retaining their equipment.

(2) Practical Measures.

A. In enforcing the transfer of workers, the following points shall be considered:

(a) When workers are transferred to work which is directly related to or which is of such a nature as to have parent factories, they shall be transferred to such parent factories in a body to be distributed to the subordinate factories;

(b) In selecting the destination of the workers to be transferred consideration shall be given to their places of residence and native districts;

(c) Office workers shall be speedily transferred to proper fields;

(d) Technical officials and workers shall be speedily transferred to proper fields, in full consideration of their ability and experience;

(e) Other general employees, students, women, group workers, and others, shall be speedily transferred to proper fields.

B. Regarding the workers necessary for the revival of operation by retained factories; special measures shall be taken to clarify their destinations, in order to make their return to the original plants speedily.

C. In taking the abovementioned measures, their speedy and accurate enforcement shall be attained by mobilization, encouragement of work, order for employment, and other methods.

D. Workers in military service who were of abolished factories shall be transferred to the factories to which other workers have been transferred. In the case of retained factories, such workers shall retain their old status.

III. Measures in case of the Revival of Retained Factories

When operating factories are called upon to revive operation in other retained factories, because of war damage and other causes, the following measures shall be taken to permit their immediate revival.

(a) The workers who have been previously stipulated shall be immediately returned to the factory from the fields to which they have been transferred;

(b) Necessary workers shall be transferred from factories abolished or retained because of war damage or other causes;

(c) The necessary workers shall be attained by the utilization of group mobilized workers.

IV. Measures respecting wages and renumeration

(1) Measures to be taken by abolished and retained factories.

A. When workers of suspended or retained factories who have been transferred to other fields retire from employment due to the convenience of the latter factories, they shall be given a certain amount of monetary grant.

B. Workers of retained factories who are obliged to suspend work because of the present measure shall be paid the grant for suspended work according to the standard Health Insurance [illegible].

C. The benefits called for by the Factory Law and others to be made at the expense of the abolished or retained factories shall be paid in one lump according to the actual conditions.

D. The savings of the workers, which are held by the abolished or retained factories, shall be transferred to the receiving factories.

(2) Measures concerning pay after group mobilization.

A. The pay of the group-mobilized workers shall be taken care of by the control body according to specified conditions, and any difference between that paid in the "mobilized" period and that paid before shall be borne by the said control body.

B. The pay of the transferred workers shall be decided by the receiving factories in consideration of their ability and experience. In this case, the maximum and first payment stipulated by the Wage Control Law shall not apply.

C. Traveling and preparation expenses shall be paid to the transferred workers by the control organs, according to the standard of ¥200 for workers having families and ¥100 for single workers.

D. Those "mobilized" shall be given the same aid and protection as given general workers.

In connection with the transfer of workers from suspended or retained factories to other fields of activity, regulations for operating Control Body Technical Mobile Corps are issued. The corps is to be organized in each local district of control organs. The activity and distribution of the corps are to be directed by the director of the local branch of the control body concerned, under the supervision of the Governor-General of the Regional Administration concerned.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl seeks position in a foreign family in any capacity. Willing to work outside Tokyo.
Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

JAPANESE gentleman, 28, speaks English and German, wants to rent a partly or completely furnished small room, preferably foreign style. Rent below [illegible] per month if possible, within two hours' ride from the center of Tokyo.
Apply Box 176, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits, (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply [illegible] (Swiss), No. 37, Kitano-cho 3-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE wanted in exchange for [illegible] and Kolei. Second hand accepted if it is in good condition.
Apply Box 180, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books.
Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1945

Force and Europe's Destiny

The peoples of Europe are at this moment awaiting with bated breath for some inkling of the results of the Potsdam Conference. For, whether conquered or "liberated", alike in lying impotent at the mercy of the Allied armies of occupation, they are keenly aware that their destiny is gripped in the hands of the three victorious Powers who wield the control over these irresistible armies.

But the peoples of Europe are bound to be disappointed. Whatever may be the decisions of the "Big Three", there can be no doubt that the Potsdam Conference will not succeed in providing for Europe the basis of the enduring peace which its peoples so ardently desire. Whatever may be the motives and intentions of the "Big Three", even if they may be of the best, the Potsdam Conference will not be able to assure the construction of a sound structure for the future of Europe. This failure will not be solely the result of any avoidable shortcomings in the actions of the participants; the failure exists inescapably inherent in the very nature of the power which the three great victors have chosen to exercise.

For, after all, it cannot be denied that the power wielded by the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union rests upon no authority other than force. It is only by right of conquest secured upon the strength of their armies that these three Powers have assumed the responsibility for the reordering of Europe. They have no authority other than military force; their actions are the arbitrary dictates of outside influences imposing their intervention upon a Europe of which they are not a part; they do not represent any indigenous movement springing from the heart of Europe itself. The United States is of another continent; Britain is an insular offshoot with overseas ties which draw her interest afar; and Russia, with her Byzantine inheritance and her Asiatic destiny, has never been spiritually and culturally an integral part of Europe. These are strangers whose only authority over Europe rests, not on the mandate of the peoples of Europe, but solely on the force of their own arms.

It should be apparent that no enduring peace, no stable order, can ever be imposed on any region from without. Peace, to be lasting, and social order, to be stable, must be constructed in any region by the willing and active participation of the peoples who live there. The Potsdam Conference, presuming to determine the destiny of Europe through the application of external force, violates this inexorable fact, and in so doing, it dooms its efforts to eventual failure. The success which the three Powers have had in using the instruments of armed might to attain victory is no assurance that the same instruments will bring similar success in the highly different task of constructing a durable peace. Indeed, force may have won the war, but force cannot win the peace.

No moral stricture is necessarily implied by this observation, although the actions of the "Big Three" may indeed be open to criticism on moral grounds. Rather, it is primarily a matter of pragmatic common sense. It merely stands to reason that, if an enduring European peace is to be attained, it can only be attained though the spontaneous contribution of the peoples of Europe themselves. It must be a peace which expresses their own ideals and conforms to the pattern of their own ways of life. Nothing can take permanent root which ignores the nature of the soil in which it is to grow. Particularly can there be no enduring European peace which is not rooted in the active contribution and participation of the two historically most essentially European nations, namely, France and Germany.

To be sure, according to the criterion of force, which seems to be the only standard which the three dominant Powers recognize, neither France nor Germany at present possesses the power to deserve any consideration for their counsels. France is far from having recovered from her disastrous collapse, and Germany lies prostrate in overwhelming defeat. But impotent as these two countries may be with respect to military power, no European peace deserving of the name can possibly be constructed which does not give full recognition and allow untrammelled participation to the French and the German peoples who constitute the essential core of Europe. For it is not force which will win the peace, but wisdom and justice and contentment and cooperation which are things that have no connection with force and which can be contributed by those who may have no claim to military power.

No stable European order can be maintained, moreover, which attempts artificially by force to restrain the full development of the potentialities of any one of the great peoples of the continent. In the functioning of a peaceful society, there can be no perpetuation of the distinction between friend and enemy. Europe cannot exist half slave and half free, half bound in chains as the defeated and half flaunting unrestricted power as the victors. All must work together without distinction if Europe is to be saved, and such cooperation can grow only out of allowing the defeated as well as the victors to exercise their talents freely to the fullest extent of their potentiality. It is not a matter of forgiveness or magnanimity; it is a matter of common welfare. Europe, and indeed the world, for that matter, is not so rich that it can afford to spurn the maximum contribution of any people. Even one nation arbitrarily barred from the fullest unfolding of its potentialities will upset the balance of the continent as a whole.

To the end, therefore, that all the peoples of Europe may be enabled to make their indispensable contributions to the building of an enduring peace and a sound social order, it is necessary that force, with its concomitants of hatred and revenge and discrimination, be supplanted by reasonableness, liberality, and a forward looking spirit. Force will only beget resentment and keep open old scars, which will lead to further strife. Only when there is freedom from force can there develop the spontaneous and willing cooperation among all the peoples of Europe which alone can assure success.

But since the very authority of the Potsdam Conference rests upon force, and force alone, whatever may be its immediate accomplishments it will not be able to promote the attainment of the kind of destiny for which the peoples of Europe have the right to hope.

Simple

Governess: "Don't you like that poem: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are?"

Little Waldo: "No. Why wonder about the elements of a star when a simple spectrum analysis will solve the question."

Good Shot

Pat watched the professor staring up at the sky through the long shiny black telescope.

Presently, a star fell.

"Sure, the man's a good shot," said Pat.

Sometimes

"What has become of that watch you used to carry....it had such a handsome gold case. Now you have one with a brass one."

"Yes, you know circumstances alter cases."

A Year Ago Today
August 2, 1944

The Navy Ministry announced the appointment of Admiral Koshiro Oikawa as Chief of the Navy General Staff.

* * *

The Turkish Government severed economic and political relations with Germany.

* * *

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his speech to the House of Commons, revealed hat 4,735 persons had been killed, and 14,000 more or less seriously injured by the German dynamite meteors since the attacks began on June 15.

* A PEASANT SAINT

Japanese Agriculture in Beginning of Present Century

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

"Agriculture is the ground-basis of the national existence"; essentially so in a country like ours, where, despite all its maritime and commercial advantages, the main support of the people comes from its soil. Natural fertility alone cannot support so immense a population upon so limited an area,—100,000,000 upon 150,000 square miles, only 20 per cent of which are cultivable. The land must be made to yield its maximum, and human genius and industry must be exerted to the utmost for that end. We consider Japanese agriculture to be the most remarkable of the kind in the world. Every clod of earth receives thoughtful manipulation, and to every plantlet that starts from the ground is given a care and attention well nigh bordering upon parental affection. The science we lacked in we supplied with strenuous industry.

Such a high degree of cultivation is possible only by more than ordinary industry on the people's part. A little negligence is sure to call in desolation of the most unattractive character. We know of nothing so disheartening as a once cultivated field abandoned by human labor. Without the vigor and luxuriance of the primitive forest, the desolation of the deserted field is that of black despair. For ten men that would dare to break up the virgin soil, not one will apply himself to recover the abandoned land. While the Americans invite the thrifty nations of the world, Babylon remains as a habitation of owls and scorpions.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, Japanese agriculture was in a most lamentable state. The long-continued peace of 200 years brought in luxuries and dissipation among men of all classes, and indolence thus introduced had immediate effects upon the cultivated fields. In many places, the revenue from land decreased by two-thirds. Thistles and bushes invaded the once productive fields, and what little was left in cultivation had to bear all the feudal dues levied from the land. Village after village bore an aspect of utter desolation. Honest labor becoming too onerous, men betook themselves to dishonest ways. From the kind earth they ceased to look for her ever-bounteous gifts, and by cheating and defrauding one another they sought to acquire what little they needed to sustain their ill-doomed existence. The whole cause of their wiles was moral, and Nature refusing to reward her ignoble sons, brought about all the miseries that befell the land. Then was born a man whose spirit was in league with Nature's laws.

Ninomiya Kinjiro, surnamed Sontok (Admirer of Virtue), was born in the seventh year of Tenmei (1787). His father was a farmer of very small means in an obscure village in the province of Sagami, notable, however, among his neighbors for his charity and public spirit. At the age of 16, Sontok, with his two little brothers, was orphaned, and the conference of his relatives decided upon the dissolution of his poor family, and he, the eldest, was placed under the custody of one of his paternal uncles. Here the lad's whole endeavor was to be as little burdensome to his uncle as possible. He lamented that he could not do a man's part, and to make up what he in his youth could not accomplish in daytime, he would work till very late at midnight. Then came a thought to him that he would not grow up to be an illiterate man, an "openblind" to the wisdoms of ancients. So he procured a copy of Confucius' Great Learning, and in the depth of night after the day's full work, he applied himself assiduously to his classic study. But soon his uncle found him at his study, sharply reprimanded him for the use of precious oil for work from which he (the uncle) could not derive any benefit, and could see no practical good to the youth himself. Sontok considered his uncle's resentment reasonable, and gave up his study till he could have oil of his own to burn. So the next spring, he broke up a little bank of a river, and there planted some rape-seed and gave all of his holidays to the raising of this crop of his own. At the end of one year, he had a large bagful of the seed, the product of his own hand, and received directly from Nature as a reward of his honest labor. He took the seed to a neighboring oil-factory, had it exchanged for a few gallons of the oil, and was glad beyond expression that he could now resume his study without drawing from his uncle's store. Triumphantly he returned to his night-lessons, not without some hope of words of applause from his uncle for patience and industry such as his. But no! the uncle said that the youth's time was also his, seeing that he supported him, and that he could not afford to let any of his men engage in so unprofitable a work as book-reading. Sontok again thinks his uncle is reasonable, follows his behest, and goes to mat-weaving and sandalmaking after the day's heavy work upon the farm is done. Since then, his studies were prosecuted on his way to and from the hills whereunto he was daily sent to fetch hay and fuel for his uncle's household.

His holidays were his, and he was not one to throw them away for amusements. His experiment with the rape-seed taught him the value of earnest labor, and he wished to renew his experiment upon a larger scale. He found in his village a spot changed into a marsh-pond by a recent flood, wherein was a capital opportunity for him to employ his holidays for useful purposes. He drained the pond, leveled its bottom, and prepared it for a snug little rice-field. There he planted some seedlings that he picked out of the surplus usually cast away by farmers, and bestowed upon them a summer's watchful care. The autumn brought him a bagful (two bushels) of golden grain, and we can imagine the joy of our orphan-boy who for the first time in his life had his life-stuff provided him as a reward for his humble effort. The crop he gathered that autumn was the fund upon which he started his eventful career. True, independent man was he! He learnt that Nature is faithful to honest sons of toil, and all his subsequent reforms were based upon this simple principle that Nature rewardeth abundantly them that obey her laws.

A few years afterward he left his uncle's house, and with what little grain he gathered with his own hands out of the mere refuse lands he discovered and improved in his village, he returned to his paternal cottage now deserted for many years. With his patience, faith, and industry, nothing stood in his way, in his attempt to convert chaos and desolation into order, and productivity. Declivities of the hills, wastes on river-banks, roadsides, marshes, all added wealth and substance to him, and before many years he was a man of no little means, respected by his entire neighborhood due to his exemplary economy and industry. He conquered all things for himself, and he was ready to help others to make similar conquests for themselves.

His fame daily increasing, his worth was recognized by the Lord of Odawara, whose subject he was, and who as the then Prime Minister of the Daimyo's government, wielded an influence second to none in the empire. So valuable a subject was not to be left buried in the obscurity of village life.

The geographical extent of Sontok's actual accomplishment in his lifetime was not large, though considerable for a man of his social position at a time of rigid class distinctions. By far the most considerable of all his achievements was the restoration of the Soma region in the present province of Iwaki,—itself a no mean district of two hundred and thirty villages, now one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the country. The way he set himself to work in any work of magnitude was perfectly simple. He would first concentrate his whole energy upon one typical village,—usually the poorest in the district,—and by sheer dint of industry would convert it into his ways. This is usually the hardest part of the whole business. The one village first rescued, he had as a base to start from for the conversion of the whole district. He always infused a kind of missionary spirit among his peasant-converts, who were required to help their neighboring villages as they themselves were helped by their teacher. With a striking example furnished before their very eyes, and with help freely afforded by men under the new inspiration, the whole district was brought to adopt the same method, and conversion was effected by a simple law of propagation. "The method that can rescue a village can rescue the whole country; the principle is just the same," he used to say to his inquirers. "Let us apply ourselves devotedly to this one piece of work; for the example may serve to save the whole nation in times to come," he observed to his disciples while preparing plans for the restoration of a few desolated villages in the Nikko district. The man was conscious of his possession of the everlasting laws of the universe, and no work was too difficult for him to attempt, nor too easy to require his whole-souled devotion to it.

Naturally he was a hard-working man till the very close of his life. As he planned and worked for the distant future as well, so his works and influence still live with us. Many a smiling village of his own reconstruction witnesses to his wisdom and the permanence of his plans; while scattered through different parts of the empire are to be found societies of farmers bound by the name and teaching of this man, to perpetuate the spirit he made known to the disheartened sons of toil.

Plural

Frenchman: "Ah, you climb the Matterhorn. That is a foot to be proud of."

Englishman: "Pardon me, sir, you mean feat!"

Frenchman: "So you climb it more than once, eh?"

Big Gun Curtain Lecture

Mrs. B.—"Is there any difference, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?"

Mr. B.—"I should imagine a fortress, my dear, would be more difficult to silence."

And Cupid Sheathed His Arrows

"So your son isn't going to marry that girl you objected to, eh? What did you do, tell him you'd disinherit him?"

"No; I told the girl."

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Varying Opinions Held by Returning Delegates

The American magazine Time on July 2 writes under the heading "Conference," that there was no simple touchstone, and no all embracing word to sum up the world organization that emerged from San Francisco. The article follows:

Augustus had sought security of his world through Roman "justice;" Gregory through Christian "brotherhood"; Napoleon through "law" and grand army; Metternich through "legitimacy"; Wilson through "democracy."

The San Francisco conference had no comparable key: It just said, "security." Rather stressing the goal, it opened a door to all the opportunities—and to all contradictions. Perhaps, that was the only way. In spite of radio cables, telephones and airplanes, the world of 1945 was far more a varied world than that of Augustus or even of Wilson.

Oil cans, machine guns, bomb-wrecked homes looked alike. But the aspirations of men from land to land were vastly different. All wanted security (give peace in our time to the Lord). But on what other fundamental did they agree? Yet for nine weeks, and in surprising amity, the delegates at San Francisco labored together. One thing they had in common was nationhood and precious sovereignty which went with it.

The great fact of San Francisco was that the nations were willing to give up a little of the sovereignty—just a little—to the world organization.

Even the two giants, the United States and the U.S.S.R. made concessions.

The revolutionary Russians remembered that only their defense of the homeland on homesoil saved their country when the revolutionary propaganda failed to undermine the enemy.

The United States knew that its highly mobile armed might could go anywhere in the world but had no wish in sending its forces anywhere once their current chores were done. So San Francisco had an area of agreement. Never was there a serious danger that the conference would break up without writing the charter. Nor was there ever much hope that the charter would embody a genuine total "collective security." What was it then? In different countries, the answers of the returning delegates would be vastly different.

The Latin-American delegate might say, "the world we knew, Senores is a casualty of the war. In the past, without strength of arms, we pushed the notion of a sacred sovereignty as far as it would go. We must do that because, only by asserting our moral inviolability as sovereign States could we build the moral defense against the colossus of the north.

"San Francisco recognizes two limitations on sovereignty; world organization itself and regional systems. In our franker moments, we have always recognized that we belong to the regional system and that our safety law in that same colossus of the north, who has bound to protect us against agreement from the outside hemisphere. Now the world is split into legalized spheres of influence and at San Francisco we were actually in a position of fighting for this regionalism which in a way we long opposed.

"There are powers in the world we fear more than the colossus. He is after all, our colossus. Besides, if he becomes a spread story, as he used to be, we now have a world organization to appeal to. Not that it will do much good—colossus has his veto. But there is the assembly, and the moral suasion. In our little spats with each other there is the court."

British Delegate

The British delegate might put it like this: "There were no guarantee that the bombs will not come again. Everything depends on the agreement between the United States, the Russians and us. The other two are quite unpredictable, you know how strong we would have gone farther toward collective security but even if Russia and America had seemed willing to go farther with us, there was always a danger that one or both would turn back. So we did not try to push them. We protected what we needed to protect. Holding the colonies and India will be difficult but the charter does not make it difficult.

"Trusteeships' section was a ticklish business but, we got through it with no more than a verbal thrashing the Russians gave us.

"The Americans are in this thing as far as we. That is the important point."

When Dimitry Manuilsky takes his seat in politics, he can say: "What did we lose, comrades? Is it necessary to remind me of the gulf between us and the capitalist world? On the other hand, there was the Lend-Lease and there was the Second Front. It is not certain that we would have survived, otherwise.

"We may have certain political opportunities which the world organization will be asked to block. We can stop any reaction against us with our veto. True, the assembly may be a troublesome forum for stirring up the anti-Soviet sentiment. But this matter of free discussion is still complicated, you know. After all, comrades, we shall have something to say about what subjects are in the charter and therefore, are subject to discussion. The assembly offers certain opportunities to discuss the social and economic matters upon which our viewpoint will be of interest to many millions. This charter may help to keep peace. And peace is what we want. If it fails, there is always the Red army."

To their colleagues in the cloak rooms, Senator Connally or Vandenburg might say, "there is nothing to cheer about boys,—and nothing to be afraid of either. A lot of screwballs seem to have the idea that we were going to scrap the army and navy and submit everything to vote. We told them, the Senate and the people would not stand for it. But these little countries had some sensible arguments on their side. Nothing essential, you understand. We will get the Pacific bases on our own terms. We hold the veto in the security council. We have almost the majority of the assembly on any really vital issue that might come up there and the charter is better now than it was. No doubt of that.

"The Russians are tough but they made a lot of concessions. Stalin wants to play ball. This world organization will go over big with the people. It may help keep peace, and peace is what we want. If it fails, there are always the army and navy."

And in the small countries, Greece, Yugoslavia, Holland, Belgium, Norway—they can say: "Let us be frank, friends. It may work. The powers rely on essentially their ships, places and guns. Even now, in spite of all the terrible lessons, they will not compromise their sovereignty to any great degree. But if the council fails, we at least have the assembly where we can talk. This organization will keep peace as long as the big powers stay together. They cooperated at San Francisco more than we thought possible. Even the Americans. Even the Russians. In terms of what we know is necessary, the charter is not much. But it is the best that is possible in 1945."

Closing Days

San Francisco took the final flurries in stride. In its closing days of the conference, it forever barred Franco Spain from membership; made a place among the charter signatories for the new Polish Government; provided that members persistently violating the charter could be expelled; provided for the future constitutional convention to review and amend the charter within 10 years; preserve the assembly's right to discuss anything covered by the charter.

The charter actually exists. The official English text was printed on 145 pages in 14 pt. London type and bound in blue leather. The longer Russian text was in a smaller type (12 pt).

The delegates for each of the 50 member nations would sign the charter. Then each signer would also write his name on "paper two." This document set up the preparatory commission which will attend to certain necessary housekeeping chores. Somebody must negotiate with the ex-league nations to take over the files, functions and probably some employes. The budget for the new organization must be worked out, and the ticklish question of permanent seat must be settled.

Geneva and Hague appeared to be out of the running—too many ghosts there. Among other possibilities; Prague, Oslo, Vancouver, San Francisco, Philadelphia. The conference decided that the preparatory commission would meet in London, have a British secretary. Halifax suggested that it might be accommodated in the Church House near Westminister Abbey. (House of Commons met there after the House of Parliament were blitzed.) The commission's work will probably last at least 6 months.

No delegate had the right of placing his country's final approval on the charter. Since the charter is a matter of treaties, governments at home must approve before it becomes binding. The British cabinet is empowered to ratify the treaties but only after Parliament has had the opportunity of discussing them and to raise any question it wishes.

The Russian constitution requires that treaties be ratified by the presidium of the supreme Soviet of the USSR which always is in session. The Presidium has never yet turned down a treaty.

The United States requires 2/3 vote of the Senate for ratification. France may well be the last to ratify. It will not have a Parliament until national elections are held. When the 28 nations including all the Big 5 have ratified the charter, there will be something new in the world.

A Business Wizard

Her Father—I doubt very much whether you would be able to support my daughter. I can hardly do it myself.

The Suitor (brightly)—Let's pool our resources!

House-Broken, You Might Say

"Why does a red-headed woman always marry a meek man?"

"She doesn't. He just, gets that way."

CARVING IN JAPAN

Decoration and Minuteness Stressed Rather Than Direct Representation

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

An envious faculty for perceiving Nature with keen minuteness followed closely by an equally astounding aptitude for self-expression has been pointed out time and again as one of the predominant traits of the Japanese people. Alongside with German-made articles, toys, teasets, glassware, and a countless number of other objects of artistry made in Japan had continuously been exported abroad in abounding amounts prior to the outbreak of the current war. No better proof can be had than this to evince the fact that the Japanese are and have been a people highly skilled in the manual arts.

The earliest records of this trait can be found in the haniwa, little clay images, that were offered to the gods during the beginning of Japanese history, and these have been excavated in large numbers from old tombs. These figures however, of men mounted on horses were as yet crude compared to the art-objects that were subsequently introduced with Buddhism into the country in the 6th century.

A stone image of Bodhi-sattva or Buddha-elect was among the earliest gifts sent by the Court of Korea to the Japanese Government. Wooden images came also. And the Japanese themselves in this way soon learned the technique to carve in both of these new materials, apart from the primitive clay, not infrequently surpassing in results the original models from abroad.

Religion and Art

One of the reasons for this rapid progress in assimilating the arts of the Atlantic continent was that there had to be something to which to pray. Buddhism had suddenly become rife in Japan, but there were no palpable objects to which prayers could be offered. Thus, with religious fervor, the people, chiefly the pious people, took to carving images, of themselves and not relying on others. The task was relatively easy what with the inborn talent of the people for handicraft.

The colossal figure of Jizo Bosatsu or Ksitigarbha, the guardian deity of children, hewn from a black of anesite, found on the way between Ashinoyu and Hakone, is a grand example of manual dexterity. Like so many other celebrated Japanese works of unknown antiquity, the figure is referred to by popular tradition as the work of the Buddhist saint, Ko-bo Daishi, otherwise known as Ku-kai, during the glorious Heian Period (794-893). He is fabled to have finished the work in a single night. In those days, the art of wood-carving as well as all the other genres of art had been principally in the hands of the Buddhist priests or motivated through religious passion.

The finest collection of religious images and statues is that conserved in the Sho-soin Museum at Nara, brought together from the various temples in the outlying provinces. Many of the objects are not definitely known as yet whether they were the works of Chinese, Korean or Japanese artisans, but studies have revealed that they doubtless must have been produced by the Japanese, for they are much superior in quality to those found during the time and remaining till this day in either China or Chosen. It was the custom of ancient artists not to inscribe their names on their products as is the predominating fad today throughout the world.

The exquisite carvings of painted flowers and birds seen on the lintels and gratings of gates in the temples of Nikko, for instance, are products of a much later date, coming in the 17th and 18th centuries. In sculpture, even more than in the pictorial arts, the strength of the Japanese talent lies more in decoration and in minuteness rather than in direct representation and magnitude. The netsuke—originally, a kind of toggle for the medicine-box or tobacco-pouch, carved out of wood or ivory—are often marvels of minuteness, and alive with a keen sense of humour and the grotesque.

Hidari Jingoro

Japan's most interesting sculptor was Hidari Jingoro, born in 1594. The detailed history of his life has been cloudy, but it has been found that, vagabond as he was, he had roamed about the whole country leaving exquisite works of carvings wherever he chanced to pass. The uguisu-bari floor or the Chion-in Monastery in Kyoto is among the best known specimens of his ingenuity. Experts have always been puzzled at how the floor was made to "warble like a nightingale," as the term, uguisu-bari, denotes for there is a distinct gap between the boards and the warble cannot possibly come from the rubbing of them.

Other productions that have been marvelled at are the Two Elephants, the Sleeping Cat and the Three Monkeys that are carved onto the lintels and gratings of the gates and walls of the Toshogu Shrine, commemorating the First Tokugawa Shogun, Iyeyasu, at Nikko. Legends have it that visitors to the shrine had frequently mistaken the cat for a live one, sleeping with all contentment in between the frieze-work of one of the gate fan-lights.

The Three Monkeys represent the principle of passivity and inertness manifest in the epigram: "Hear not, Speak not, and See not". Huddled together, one of the monkeys has its fingers plugging both ears, one with hands over the eyes, and the other with both hands sealed over the mouth in a hushed manner.

Literally there is no end to the tales that wind themselves round the wonderful pieces of craftsmanship left to us by Hidari Jingoro. A horse which he had carved as a 'yema,' or votive tablet, it is averred, used often to free itself from its wooden tablet of nights and would be seen in the morning grazing in the meadows.

An Interesting Episode

But far the most convincing record, though quite fabulous, of the artist's mastership in the manual arts is provided by the following episode. Walking in the streets one day, the artist had espied a young woman of unusually delicate beauty, with whom he fell blindly in love at first sight, as the expression goes. On getting home, he at once set about carving the likeness of his newly-found love. And between the folds of the statue's robe he interlaced a mirror, which the girl had accidentally dropped and he had picked up.

Somehow, as in Pygmalion's case, the statue came to life, and Jingoro's love for the enamoured was fulfilled. The two were thereupon made supremely happy. But the times were stormy, and it turned out that on an occasion, the life of the daughter of the artist's lord had to be sacrificed. The artist, out of pure loyalty, instantly cut off his living statue's head and had it sent to the enemy. The enemy, of course, was unquestionably taken in by the ruse which Jingoro's loyalty to his lord had prompted.

At the same time, however, a fellow-servant of his lord's was also deceived, and was ired, believing that Hidari Jingoro had really killed the lord's daughter. He thought it drastically impudent and over-bold of Jingoro to have enacted such brutality, and out of pure sympathy and loyalty in another way to the lord, he took his sword and amputated the sculptor's right hand. Hence, the alleged origin of "Lefty" (Hidari) Jingoro.

But it may have been that his already left-handedness had earned him the nickname of Hidari. It is further said that most of his masterpieces, including the irresistible Sleeping Cat and the Three Monkeys, had been carved with his left hand; that is to say, after he had been deprived of his precious right.

Gold Reserve Holdings
(At the End of 1944)

The gold reserves held by various nations of the world at the end of 1944 follow, according to statistics compiled by the League of Nations (a million dollars constituting the unit):

Africa, including Egypt 31, and the Commonwealth of South Africa 481; North America, including Canada 4, and the United States 12,178; Central and South America, including Bolivia 8, Brazil 194, Chile 38, Colombia 55, Ecuador 12, Guatemala 17, Mexico 131, Peru 19, San Salvador 8, Uruguay 89, and Venezuela 63; Asia, including India 162 and Iran 75; Europe, including Belgium 432, Denmark 26, Spain 62, Finland 2, France 1,049, Hungary 14, Irish Free State 6, Holland 295, Portugal 35, Rumania 218, England 1, Sweden 273, Switzerland 622, Czechoslovakia 30, and Turkey 131; and the Oceania, including Australia 1 and New Zealand 14. These figures, including what is held by the whole world, total 18,200 (excluding that held by the Soviet Union from the end of 1939 to the end of 1941).

World holdings of gold reserve increased from $14,900,000,000 to $17,700,000,000 during the period from the end of 1939 to the end of 1941, with the exception of the Soviet Union, and in the same manner its weight increased from 22,300,000 tons to 26,000,000 tons. During the same period the increase gained by the United States was from $8,600,000,000 to $13,400,000,000, while the holdings by other countries showed a marked decrease.

This phenomenon is partly attributable to the stopping of weekly publication by the Bank of England regarding the British holdings and those of her Commonwealths. There is no question that at about the time of America's entry into the war the greater part of the British holdings of gold reserve had been assigned to the United States. This is evidenced from the fact that while the amount of gold reserve held by the United States in 1942 was about the same as it was in 1941, that in 1943 showed a decrease of 33 per cent and in 1944 a further decrease of 6 per cent.

On the other hand, a marked increase was gained in 1944 by those countries outside of Europe, particularly by the Central and South American nations and those neutral nations such as Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Though thus a redistribution of the world reserve gold had taken place, the United States' holdings during 1944 also showed an increase of 17 per cent over 1939. The actual amount held is about two-thirds of the world reserve, excluding Soviet holdings.